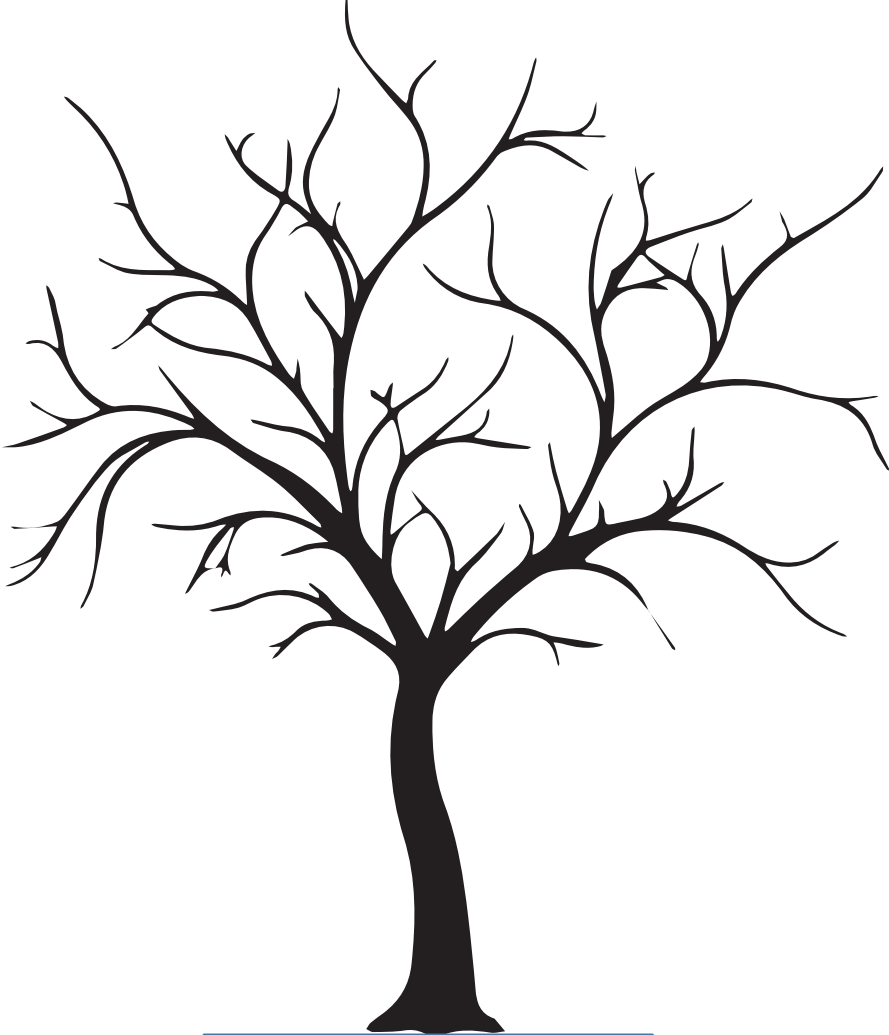
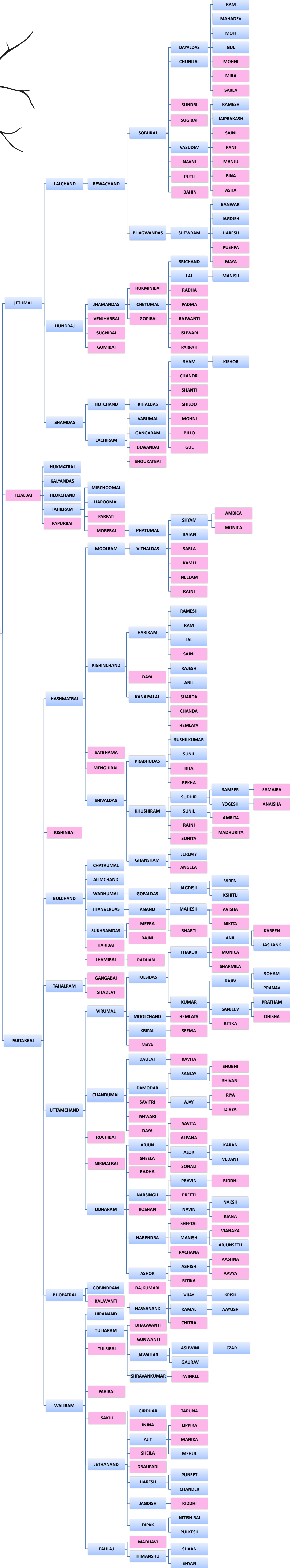


KHAIRPUR-SINDH PARWANI
FAMILY TREE (2022)



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PARUMAL — LOKUMAL — VARIYAMRAI — ASSUMAL



VIJAY H. PARWANI

HISTORY
of
PARWANI FAMILY
VIJAY PARWANI

By :

Sukhramdas B. Parwani

Bungalow No. 12
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BARODA-6.

Dated 31st January 1978

PREFACE

I as the eldest living member of the Parwani family has the privilege of writing preface to this brief history of this family.

After migration to India the Parwani family spread over many places. This was due to the necessities of individual members. They lived wherever they got source of income or was convenient to them. So in brief space of time we began to lose contact with one another. Thus an idea of having a brief history of the family nurtured in some of our brothers. The credit goes to our brother Sukhramdas who first prepared a family chart in 1955 and subsequently revised it in 1969 and sent a copy of it to every head of a family. Later on he mooted the idea of having the Parwani family history, which due to his infatigable labour sees the light of the day.

I must say at the outset that I am proud to belong to this family. Our family had seen many good days and some not too good in

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the past. But under all circumstances they ever stuck to the motto of our ancestors, "Try to do good to others as far as possible, but never harm any one even if he be your enemy". This has paid us well. The family had good reputation not only in the limits of Khairpur State but outside in Sind too.

Diwan partabrai who was a Minister to Sir Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur ruler of Khairpur State followed this motto extremely well. So much so that he was long remembered for his qualities of head and heart even after his death both by public Hindus and Muslims and members of the ruling family. Here I give a couple of instances of his benevolent nature which I learnt from my father and uncle Diwan Waliram.

Once a Hindu munshi (clerk) of Diwan Partabrai's office complained to His Highness Sir Mir Ali Murad Khan, the ruler that he (Diwan Partabrai) had misappropriated large sums of money from the Treasury of His Highness and to convince His Highness of the genuineness of his complaint he said that if he could not prove the charges he (munshi) be sent to jail in Kotdiji fort. In those days

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the ruler or Khairpur State was all powerful and could do or undo anything. In Kotdiji jail only those prisoners were kept, who were sent there under His Highness orders and released too only under his orders, otherwise they were kept there for life as there was no time limit.

His Highness did not believe the munshi, as he had full confidence in Diwan Partabrai but on instance of munshi, enquires were held personally by His Highness, as no one else could do it against Diwan Partabrai. This enquiry lasted for several days and all charges levelled against Diwan Partabrai by the munshi were proved false and he (munshi) was sent to Kotdiji jail.

After a short time our grandmother, who was too of saintly character and gentle disposition persuaded our grandfather to get the munshi released. On the request of Diwan Partabrai His Highness ordered the release of munshi. Such was the benevolent nature of Diwan Partabrai that he after admonishing the munshi, reinstated him on his old post with the same pay.

Some years after Diwan Partabrai's death, while I as a little boy was going to school, I met an old man Serai Gawarkhan a notable ~~notable~~ of Khairpur State. He seeing me immediately said in sindhi :-

نهجي ڏاڏي ديوان پرتابراي جون ڏيڻ ۾ مون تي ڪجهه
ڀڳل آهن جي مان ڪڏهن به وساري نه سگهندس.

I can never forget the immense kindness done to me by your grandfather Diwan Partabrai.

I could not understand his words at that time but after my return from school, I repeated his exact words in sindhi to my uncle Diwan Waliram and requested him to tell me what he meant by it. My uncle told me that once His Highness Mir Ali Muradkhan got very much annoyed with Serai Gawarkhan and ordered his detention in jail. At that time Diwan Partabrai, who was sitting there felt situation for Serai Gawarkhan was getting very bad and he requested His Highness that he be given in his charge for detention To which His Highness agreed. Diwan Partabrai treated Serai Gawarkhan on equal footing and gave him all facilities but instr-

ucted him not to leave his place till he got him pardon from His Highness. After some time when he got an opportunity he requested His Highness for pardon for Serai Gawarkhan. His Highness not only pardoned him but ordered his reinstatement in his old post. As such Serai Gawarkhan always remembers and repeats this instance. Such was the benevolent nature of Diwan Partabrai.

Dr. Chandumal who was personal physician to His Highness Mir Ali Nawazkhan, was always introduced to other dignitaries in Sind and outside as grandson of Diwan Partabrai, Minister to His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan whenever the Rulers had an occasion to talk about Diwan Partabri. They said "he was our Dost (friend)"

There are several such instances of his benevolent nature and of other senior Parwanis our elders who lived saintly lives, but are now no more with us,

I hope and pray that their descendents will follow their tradition and lead blemishless lives. May God bless them !

Virumal.

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I am thankful to Brother Jethanand who first asked me take up the work of writing the Parwani History. I am also thankful to Brother Gobindram who gave the touch to my writing. After all we all Parwanis should be thankful to Ada Virumal the eldest living member of our family who has taken the trouble at this age to go through the draft and correct wherever necessary to give the correct details. At the end I must thank all my Brothers who have willingly contributed towards the all expenses including the cost of printing Parwani History and sending one copy to our all brothers and nephews etc. With the help of all our brothers, I am able to give you the copy of **Parwani History**. Everyone of you should be proud for this.

May God bless you all.

Dated 15 January 1978

Sukhramdas.

BRIEF HISTORY OF PARWANI FAMILY

Many of our young Parwanis' may not be knowing the past history of the family to which they belong because when we all migrated to India some thirty years ago some of them were too young and some are born in India after migration. **"IT IS WORTH WHILE KNOWING THE PAST IN ORDER TO KNOW THE PRESENT BETTER."** It is with this intention in mind, some of our elder surviving members desire that there should be some paper book giving our family history. Essentially, a family history is a personal document and therefore it reflects personal views and re-action of its members. The readers will, it is hoped, remember that it is being written many years after the passing away of many of our elders and possibly may contain an incomplete account. To write a family History is a difficult task. **ABRAHAM COWLEY** has said :-

"it is hard and nice subject to write of himself it grates his own heart to say anything of disparagement, and readers ears to hear anything or praise for him."

Some thirty years ago, in 1947 after the formation of Pakistan. we came from Sind to India. Some have settled down in Bombay while others in Delhi, Nagpur, Baroda, Lucknow, Gwalior, Poona, Calcutta and many other cities in India. Due to long distances many have been separated from one another and as the time passes more are apt to get lost in the crowd. It is therefore all the more necessary for the young Parwanis to know how they all are connected/related to each other.

We originally hail from a place which now forms part of Pakistan. Some time in eighteenth century our ancestors, who were living in Sehwan a place in Sind near Hyderabad, came to Khairpur Mirs'-a Muslim STATE-to seek fame and fortune. Those were the days when Talpur Mirs ruled the State of Khairpur. **VARYAMRAI** was the name of our ancestor who first came to Khairpur.

His father's name was Lokumal and Grand father's name was Parumal.

Varyamrai had four sons. His eldest son had two sons 1. Teunmal and 2. Vishindas. Both expired without any issue. The second son had one son Udhavdas who had one daughter. She was married in Mathrani's family of Shikarpur. She had one son Pokardar cousin of Mr. Radhakishin son-in-law of Diwan Hashmatrai. Pokardas' family is still alive. The third son Diwan Assumal whose family has expanded and the fourth son expired at young age.

Diwan Assumal had two sons 1. Jethmal and 2. Partabrai and one daughter Tejalbai who was married with Gianchand at Sehwan. She had four sons 1. Hukmatrai 2. Kalyandas 3. Tilokchand and 4. Tahilram and one daughter Papurbai. Hukmatrai had two sons who expired without any issue. Kalyandas had one daughter Dewkanbai who recently died at Mathura. Tilokchand had one daughter who died soon after marriage leaving no issue. Papurbai also died without any issue. Tahilram had two sons 1. Mirchoomal and 2. Haroomal and two daughters Parpati and

Morebai the mother-in-law of Rajni, daughter of Sukhramdas.

The entire present family of Parwanis' is the descendents of Jethmal and Partabrai. The family experienced many vicissitudes of fortune during the un-settled period that followed. Jethmal and Partabrai had gained eminence as Persian Scholars and this attracted the ruling family of Mirs. Jethmal and Partabrai were inducted into State Government Service at Khairpur. Both were found capable of accepting greater responsibility and successively appointed to various posts of authority in State. Partabrai was first to become **Diwan** having charge of Revenue and Finance Departments when His Highness Mir Alimurad Khan Talpur was the Ruling Prince of State. Diwan Partabrai was an able Administrator and in short time brought many reforms and improvements in State. In every matter of importance Diwan Partabrai was consulted by the Ruler and this enhanced the prestige of the family within and outside State.

Both the brothers with their families lived jointly under the same roof in a manner like Hindu un-divided family. The house itself

was far from a lonely place for its sheltered a large family of brothers, cousins and near relations. **MANY OF US WERE MOULDED BY THE STRUGGLE THE FAMILY HAD FACED AT THE INITIAL STAGES AND WHAT WE ARE IS THE RESULT OF THE STRUGGLE AND THE IDEALS AND OBJECTS THAT GOVERNED US THEN.** It is past history now, but sometimes it is worthwhile knowing that past in order to know the present.

By virtue of their high offices, both Jethmal and Partabrai were required to receive guests and messengers from the Rulers as well as outside. Khairpur being a Muslim State Women-folk from respectable families both Hindus and Muslims observed Pardah. No lady from our family went out without an escort and without covering herself with a Chaddar from head to foot. Muslim ladies wore Burka. In the 19th century an **otak** was constructed at Khairpur where guests and messengers were received. The **otak** also catered to the needs of the men-folk of the family both elders and youngsters, for it was a large place comprising of

a big compound, big hall and several rooms—more were added to meet the growing needs. The Otak was known as Otak of Diwan Partabrai.

During the family marriages and holiday gatherings, the Otak wore fastive look and depicted a picture of family unity for which we all are still well known and feel proud for it. The family unity was largely responsible for attracting many respectable families from several parts of Sindh such as Larkana, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Ranipur, Kandiyaro, Hyderabad etc. to come forward and have matrimonial relations our family. Essentially we are BHATIAS and our Sub-caste is Gajria. It has been and was the convention that Bhatias should marry among Bhatias alone. Of-course the position has changed some-what now. The growing need and individual taste and thinking (too numerous to describe) has changed the pattern of life in this regard. The old conventions are making way for the new.

On official functions Diwan Jethamal and Diwan Partabrai and some of their sons who by then had entered the State Govern-

ment Service in Khairpur wore Mughal dress and might well be taken for a Muslim Noblemen, although their features and manners were distinctly of Hindus. **THEY WERE GENEROUS AT HEART BUT STRICT DISCIPLINERIONS**, Who-so-ever approached them for help, seldom went disappointed. As the story goes, once Diwan Partabrai was sitting in Otak. It was a day of Friday and in Khairpur State, Friday was a weekly Holiday and as was customary with the family, every Friday alms were distributed amongst the poor who came to Otak to receive. One semi naked Fakir approached Diwan Partabrai and demanded clothes to cover his body. He immediately removed the Shirt and Salwar he was wearing and handed over to Fakir. This is one of the many happenings that took place. The practice of giving alms to the poor on Friday of the week continued many many years after the passing away of Diwan Jethmal and Diwan Partabrai.

Persian and Sindhi were the Official Languages of State and therefore early education was confined to Persian and Sindhi. Some of our elders never went to High Schools

for education. With the changing conditions some of the grown up boys from the family after their early education were sent out for High School and University education to Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi and even to Bombay. Bulchand the second son of Diwan Partabrai had to appear for the Matriculation Examination. It was, as it is now, customary for the student appearing for University examination to disclose his or her Surname. Until then the family had not acquired any Surname. The matter was discussed amongst the elders and it came to light that the name of Grand-father of Varyamrai (our great-grand father) was Parumal and it was decided that the family surname be taken after the name of Parumal and thus we became Parwanis'.

All the three sons of Diwan Jethamal, namely Lalchand, Hundraj and Shamdas entered the State Government Service at Khairpur. The three sons of Diwan Partabrai namely, Hashmatrai, Uttamchand and Waliram also entered the State Government Service at Khairpur. The other three sons, Bulchand, Tahilram & Bhoparai after High

School education entered service under the British Administration outside the State. Hashmatrai the eldest son of Diwan Partabrai who was Head Munshi in State died at a young age of about 54 years. Bulchand entered Railway Department and retired as Head clerk at Quetta. He expired at the age of 74 years. Tahilram and Bhopatrai entered Military Department. The former was in the Engineering Service and the latter Commissariat. Tahilram expired at the age of 64 years and Bhopatrai expired at the age of 62 years. These three brothers at one time were posted at Quetta and subsequently were joined by their sons and nephews at Quetta, who also entered service under the British Administration at Quetta. Some were in Railways and some in other Departments. Khialdas, son of Diwan Hotchand and grand son of Diwan Shamdas also came to Quetta and started his own business after graduation. Quetta was like a mini Khairpur. Quetta being a nearest hill station a sizeable members from the family used to visit Quetta during every Summer. His Highness the Ruling Prince of the State also used to visit Quetta often and with him came our brother Dr. Chandu-

mal who was the personal Physician to the His Highness THE FAMILY WAS GREATLY ATTACHED TO ONE ANOTHER WITH A STRANGE MIXTURE OF BROTHERLY AND PATERNAL FEELING. THE OLDER PEOPLE WERE MUCH RESPECTED. In the year 1935 came the Quetta Earth Quake, when between thirty to forty thousand people lost their lives and amongst them were also some from our family. This brought almost an end of our family relations with Quetta.

Diwan Hotchand son of Diwan Shamdas also entered service in Railways Most of the time he was at Bhatanda a big Railway junction in Punjab near Lahore. He was much loved and respected both by his superiors and subordinates. He was known as Diwan of Railways. Diwan Uttamchand son of Diwan Partabrai entered service under the State Government at Khairpur. He was Mukhtiarkar, then became Mutsadi (Treasury Officer) and finally he rose to become a Naib Vazir. Like his father Partabrai he was very popular both with the Rulers and Officials of the State. An able Administrator he was of the State. An able administrator he was and his services

were much appreciated by even British Chief Minister who were sent to Khairpur to be in control of State affairs, On the death of Diwan Uttamchand amongst high officials, the State Ruler His Highness Sir, Alinawaz Khan Talpur came to Otak to offer his condolences to the bereaved family. A rare thing for the Ruler to do in State. Such was the status of our family. Waliram the youngest son of Diwan Partabrai was also in State service as Mukhtiarkar looking after the Estates of some members of the Ruling Family. A position of distinction for a Hindu to hold. In his earlier days Diwan Waliram was teacher to young Princes and as such was known as Master Sahib. Muslim community as a whole and Mirs in particular had great respect for their Ustad (Teacher).

By and large our family is of literate and intellectual persons in as much as it had produced Administrators, Educationalists, Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers and successful businessmen. For sake of introduction a few names amongst many are quoted to enable our younger generation to know more intimately the family to which they belong:-

Virumal:- son of Diwan Uttamchand after obtaining Masters' Degree went to Surat (now in Gujarat) as a Professor in Surat College, but soon he was called back and inducted in the State Education Department at Khairpur. He was Principal of Naz High School at Khairpur and then became the Director of Public Instructions in State. His son Tulsidas for sometime was a Mukhtiarkar in State, but after coming to Bombay he took to business and has his established concern at Bombay.

Chandumal:- another son of Diwan Uttamchand after qualifying for M. B. B. S. at Bombay and at the desire of the Ruler joined as personal Physician to His Highness Mir Alinawaz Khan Talpur. He widely travelled with the Ruler and came in touch with big dignitaries such as Governors and High Officials. His knowledge of the Rulers and their families was intimate. A popular Doctor in the Ruling Families of Mirs. After His Highness death he joined State Medical Service and was a senior Medical Officer. His eldest son Doulatram was Superintendent in Gujarat Government but resigned and joined his

younger brother Damodar in business as contractor at Nagpur.

Khialdas:- The only son of Diwan Hotchand after graduation entered education line at Khairpur but he soon left and started his own business at Quetta. Subsequently he came to Bombay and set up his practice as an Insurance representative. He was the Member of Macaulay Club. He was first in the family to give higher education to his daughters. One of his daughter is M. D. and two M. B. B. S. One daughter Shanti is the Assistant Commissioner of Police at Bombay. First lady Police Officer in this High Post. His only son Sham is an executive with a big firm at Bombay.

Dayaldas:- The eldest son of Diwan Sobhraj after graduation entered service under the Government of Sind (then Bombay Government). He was Assistant Secretary in Home Department of Government of Sind at Karachi. His sons Ramchand and others have settled down at Bombay. Ramchand has a reputable firm of Contractors at Bombay.

Chetumal:- son of Diwan Jhamandas was

Executive Engineer in Sind P. W. D. His family has settled down at Gawaliar.

Tuljaram:- the second son of Diwan Waliram after graduation entered Revenue Department of Government of Sind. He was Mukhtiarkar, 1st Class Magistrate, Deputy Manager of Encumbered Estate in Sind. On coming to India after partition, he was for sometime as a Settlement Officer in the Ministry of Rehabilitation at Delhi and then Deputy Custodian of Evacuees properties and then as Under Secretary in Ministry of Health, Government of India. He and his family settled down at Delhi. One of his sons Jahawar hold a responsible post in a Five Star Hotel at Delhi.

Jethanand:- son of Diwan Waliram after Passing his L. L. B. joined at Klairpur and practiced as a High Court Advocate. After coming to India he was taken in the Ministry of Defence at Delhi on a very responsible post. He is a person with lots of human feelings for the family. After his retirement he has gone back to his noble profession of Law and is practicing as a

Lawyer at Delhi. Girdhar his son is S. D. O. in M. E. S.

Pahlajrai:- the youngest son of Diwan Waliram was a student when he came to India. After his graduation he is now an Executive Engineer in Gujarat Government.

Prabhudas:- all sons of Shivaldas and

Khushiram:- grand sons of Diwan

Ghanshamdas:- Hashmatrai. Prabhudas is in Min. of works Housing at Delhi as Deputy Director- Khushiram is also Deputy Director in Vet. Department of M. P. Government- Ghanshamdas after passing his M.B.B.S. went to England for F. R. C. S. but he has settled down there and has an English wife.

Thanwardas:- son of Diwan Bulchand entered Railways in Sind and after coming to India was employed in Railways. His son Anand after passing M. S. W. and L. L. B. has joined Gujarat Government as Chief Probation Officer. They have settled down at Baroda along with Gopal son of Wadhmal the eldest brother of Thanwardas.

Sukhramdas:- the youngest son of Diwan

Bulchand was in State P. W. D. After coming to India he became Deputy Engineer in Government of Gujarat. He too has also settled down at Baroda.

Udharam:- the youngest son of Diwan Uttamechand while in State took to Contracts. After coming to India he has kept on with the Contract bussiness. He has an established Reputable concerne of Contractors and Engineers at Nagpur with his sons and nephews. They have specialised in R. C. C. Structures relating to Public Health Schemes in Maharashtra. He is affectionate and a person of understanding.

Virbhan:- grand son of Diwan Tahliram. Tahliram had no male issue. His daughter Sita devi has one son Virbhan Lala, He is Assistant Commissioner in the Income tax department.

Gobindram:- the only son of Diwan Bhopatrai entered Military Engineer Service while he was in Pakistan. He was then S. D. O. in the Military. He was perhaps the only member of the family who entered Central Service while in Sind. On his transfer to India

after partition he successively was appointed to various posts of authority and soon was taken up in a Senior post under the same Ministry. He is the only member who has elected to stay in Calcutta after his retirement. His only daughter Rajkumari has gone to United States of America with her husband on immigration

While half the family was at Khairpur and the other half distributed in other cities of Sind such as Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other places, the roots of all were well fixed at Khairpur. Every unit however small had their own house properties at Khairpur. During the Christmax time of the year, persons staying outside Khairpur used to visit their home town. It used to be a great and grand gathering and Otak was the main reason for this. As the time went by and after the passing away of some of our elders who used to look after and managed the expences of Otak from their own sources, the responsibility of maintaining Otak fell on comperatively younger generation. The administration of Otak started posing some problems so far its maintenance cost was concerned. A proposal

was moved amongst the family members to subscribe every month a small percentage of their income to be used in running the Otak expenses. This was readily accepted. This was yet another proof of family unity. Otak maintained a good quantity of beddings and utensils that were used at marriages and other functions without taking any help from others or Pan hayat. Then in 1947, came the partition of our Country. The family which at one time stood consolidated began to split. Nothing could hold us together. As and when an opportunity occurred the family units started migrating to India leaving behind their houses and properties. Some came to Bombay, some to Delhi and some to other places in India. At the initial stages where abouts of many were not known until of course the conditions became normal which took sometime. At the time of migration to India three of our elder members of the family were surviving. One was Diwan Waliram the youngest son of Diwan Partabrai and his sister Kishinbai widely known in the family as **Adi**. At one time at Khairpur **Adi** was a king pin of the family. Elders regarded her and young were scared of her. She was married in an affluent

family of Sethias' of Ranipur. Unfortunately she became widow at a young age. After the death of her husband Seth Nandiram she came to Khairpur to stay with her brothers. Her only son Narian also died young. Her husband had house and landed properties at Ranipur but she never claimed her share all through her life time. Even her claim for the immoveable property admitted by the Government of India after the partition was given away by her to her late husbands brothers' son Hukmatrai. Such was the family feelings our elders had. It was about a year before the partition a daughter was born to Gobindram at Karachi and **Adi** came to live with him and she became part and parcel of Gobindram and her designation was changed from **Adi** to **Amma** (Mother) and she remained **Amma** for Gobind till her death. At the time of death she was at Baroda with Sukhramdas. Diwan Waliram passed away at Delhi at the age of 82. The third of our elder was Diwan Jhamandas son of Diwan Hundraj. After the partition he came to be with his son's family at Gawaliar and he died there at age of 80.

Last to come from Pakistan was Virumal. He was the Director of Public Instructions in State. A much respected person. Muslim community of Khairpur both Officials and unofficals wished Virumal to stay back but it was no longer possible for him to do so as by then all his sons brothers and nephews had come to India. This brought an end of our family relations with Khairpur.

FAMILY OF DIWAN JETHMAL

1) Lalchand:- had one son **Rewachand**

Rewachand:- had two sons: **Sobhraj & Bhagwandas.**

Sobhraj:- had three sons, **Dayaldas, Chunilal, Vasudev & five daughters** Sugibai, Navni, Putli, Bahin and Sundri.

Dayaldas:- had four sons, **Ramchand, Mahadev, Moti, Gul** and three daughters, **Mohini, Mira & Sarla.**

Chunilal:- has no issue.

Vasudev:- has two sons, **Ramesh, Jai-parkash & five daughters, Sajni, Rani, Manju Bina and Asha.**

Bhagwandas:- left one son **Shewaram**

Shewaram:- has three sons, **Banwari, Jagdish, Naresh** and two daughters, **Pushpa & Maya.**

2) **Hundraj:-** had one son **Jhamandas** and three daughters, **Venjharbai, Sugnibai & Gomibai.**

Jhamandas:- left one son **Chetumal** and two daughters, **Rukmanbai and Gopibai.**

Chetumal:- had two sons **Srichand, Lal & five daughters, Radha, Padma, Rajwanti, Ishwari & Parpati.**

3) Shamdas:- had two sons, Hotchand and Lachhiram.

Hotchand:- left one son Khialdas

Khialdas:- had one son Sham, and six daughters, Chandri, Shanti, Shiloo, Mohni, Billo and Gul, Shanti is working as Deputy commissioner of Police at Bombay

Sham:- has one son Kishore.

Lachhiram:- had two sons Varoo, Gangoo and two daughters, Dewanbai and Shoukatbai, This is the only family whose whereabouts in India is not known for many years. Varu married and left one daughter. She is with his sister Shoukatbai at Kalyan

This completes family of Diwan Jethmal.

FAMILY OF DIWAN PARTABRAI

left six sons and three daughters

1) Hashmatrai:- had three sons, Moolram, Kishinchad, Shivaldas two daughters Satbhama and Menghibai.

Moolram:- left one son Vithaldas. Vithaldas has two sons, Shyam and Ratan and three daughters, Sarla, Kumari and Neelam.

Kishinchand:- left three sons, Hariram, Kanialal & Parso (Parso died at young age)

FAMILY CHART OF PARWANIS

VIRYAMRAI

ASSUMAL

JETHMAL

Sons.....Three

Daughters ...Two

Name not known but their descendants are still living

(1) Lalchand

(2) Hundraj

(3) Shamdas

PARTABRAI

Sons Six

Daughters Three

(1) Hashmatrai

(2) Bulchand

(3) Tahilram

(4) Utamchand

(5) Bhopatrai

(6) Waliram

Daughters(1)

(2)

(3)

Kishinbai

and one daughter, Daya.

Hariram, has three sons Ramesh, Ram and Lal and one daughter Sajni.

Kanialal, has two sons, Omparkash, Anil and three daughters, Shardha, Chanda and Papu.

Shivaldas:- left three sons, **Prabhudas**, **Khushiram** and **Ghanshamdas**.

Prabhudas has two sons, **Sushilkumar**, **Suresh** and two daughters **Rita** and **Rekha**.

Khushiram has two sons, **Sudhir**, **Sunil** and one daughter **Rajni** who expired recently.

Ghanshamdas, has married an English wife and has settled down in England. He has a son **Germey** and one daughter.

Satbhama:- daughter of **Hashmatrai**, left one daughter **Jasibai**. She is wife of **Jethanand Jawa**.

Menghibai:- daughter of **Hashmatrai** left four sons, **Udhavdas**, **Chugomal**, **Lakho**, **Atmaram** (Atoo) and two daughters, **Devi** & **Pami**.

2) **Bulchaud**:- had five sons, **Chatrumal** died at young age of 18 years. **Alimchand** also died at age of 27 years and few years

after marriage. He left behind his issue less young widow. **Wadhmal**, **Thanwardas**, **Sukhramdas** and two daughters **Haribai** she died at young age and **Jhamibai**.

Wadhmal:- left one son **Gopal**. His daughter **Sadori** and his other children died in Quetta Earth Quake in 1935.

Thanwardas:- has one son, **Anand** who has two sons, **Jagdish**, **Mahesh** and one daughter **Bharti**.

Sukhramdas:- has two daughters, **Mira** and **Rajni**.

Jhamibai:- daughter of **Bulchand** left one daughter, **Radhan**.

3) **Tahilram**:- had no male issue but two daughters, **Gangabai** who died leaving no issue and **Sitadevi**.

Sitadevi has one son **Virbhan** and four daughters, **Durga**, **Parvati**, **Vishna** & **Kamlesh**.

4) **Uttamchand**:- had four sons, **Virumal**, (**Bahar** who died at young age) **Chandumal** who expired very recently, **Udharam** and two daughters, **Rochibai** and **Nirmalbai**.

Virumal:- has three sons, **Tulsidas**, **Mulchand**, **Kirpal** and one daughter **Maya**.

Tulsidas, has two sons, **Thakur** and **Kumar**. **Thakur** has one son **Anil** and two daughters **Monica** and **Sharmili**.

Kumar has two sons **Rajiv** and **Vijay**.

Mulchand has one daughter **Hemlata**.

Kirpal has one daughter **Seema**.

Chandumal:- has two sons, **Doulatram**, **Damodar** and three daughters, **Savtri**, **Ishwari** and **Daya**.

Doulatram has one daughter **Kaveta**.

Damodar has two sons **Sanjai** and **Ajay**.

Udharam:- has four sons, **Arjan**, **Narsing**, **Narender**, **Ashok** and three daughters, **Sushila**, **Radhan** and **Roshan**.

Arjan has one son **Alok** and three daughters **Saveta**, **Alpana** and **Sonali**.

Narsing has one son **Parven** and one daughter **Pruti**.

Narender has no issue at present.

Ashok has one son **Ashish**.

Rochibai:- daughter of **Uttamchand** has one son **Gokaldas**. He stayed back in **Pakistan**.

Nirmalbai:- daughter of **Uttamchand** has two sons, **Kishinchand**, **Chunilal** and three daughters, **Jasibai**, **Sursati** and **Godavari**.

5) **Bhopatrai**:- had two sons, **Rejhu** who died at young age, **Gobindram** and one daughter **Kalavanti**. She also died a few months before the date of her marriage.

Gobindram:- has one daughter **Rajkumari**.

6) **Waliram**:- left four sons, **Hiranand**, **Tuljaram**, **Jethanand**, **Pahlajrai** and three daughters, **Tulsibai**, **Paribai** and **Sakhi**.

Hiranand:- has one daughter, **Janki**.

Tuljaram:- has three sons, **Hassanand**, **Jahawar**, **Shallo** and two daughters **Bhagwanti** & **Gunwanti**.

Hassanand:- has two sons, **Kamal**, **Vijai** and one daughter **Chitra**.

Jahawar:- has one son **Ashwani Kumar**.

Shallo has one daughter **Twinkle**.

Jethanand:- has five sons, **Girdhar**, **Ajitkumar**, **Harish**, **Jagdish**, **Dalipkumar** and three daughters, **Injna**, **Shella** and **Darupadi**.

Girdhar:- has no issue at present.

Pahlajrai:- has one son **Hemanshu** and one daughter **Madhuri**.

Tulsibai:- daughter of **Waliram** has one son **Manoharlal**.

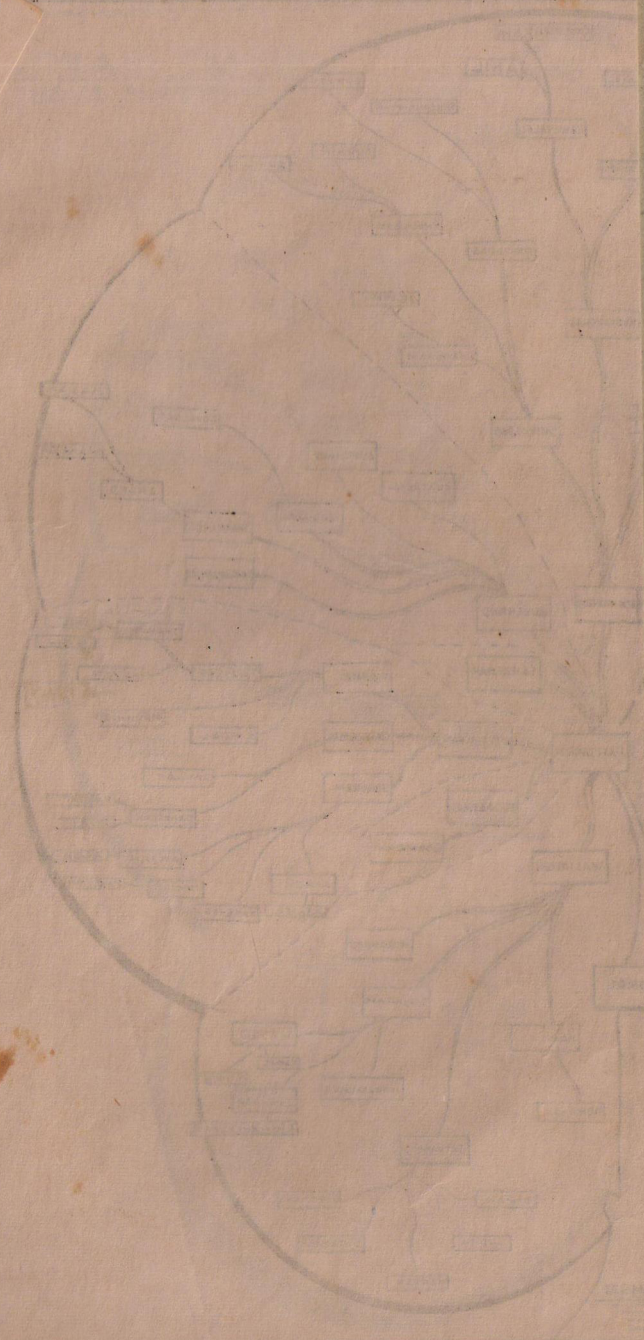
Paribai:- daughter of **Waliram** died with her husband and children in **Quetta Earth Quake** at **Quetta** in 1935.

Sakhibai:- daughter of Waliram, has four sons, Ashok, Suresh, Kamal, Parkash and one daughter Leela.

7) **Kishinbai:-** daughter of Diwan Partabrai had one son Narain who died at young age.

Diwan Partabrai had only one daughter from his first wife and she left two sons Manghan and Khio and two daughters Radhi and Bashi. They have left no descendants. From his second wife he had seven sons and two daughters. His eldest son named Pamo died in infancy and eldest daughter died soon after marriage So six sons and one daughter were left and their names are shown on annexed chart. All elder ladies used to call Ama the grand mother as **Pamemao**. She had predicted a few months before her death that she will die on Makarsankrat (Tir Muri).

There was Devi Mata's mandir in Diwan Waliram's house at Khairpur. After partition it was brought to Delhi and at present is in Jethanand's house. It is not known when Devi Mata came in our family.



UP TO DECEMBER 1976

